## THE CHILDLINE RATTLESNAKE.

An Effort Making to Utilize "Ils Powers for

From the Chicago Times.

Yesterday a Times reporter met Prof. U.R. Piper, and the conversation naturally drifting around to microscopy, the Professor mentioned the fact that he was about to begin a microscopial investiga-tion into the effect of rattlesnake poison in the blood of various animals. He was asked to give some information regarding the serpent, and at once com-plied.

Dr. Piper's first remark was the rather appalling one that 36,000 people die in India annually from snake bites, not including the victims of the reptile that stingeth like an adder and lurketh in men's boots. In this country, so far as men's boots. In this country, so far as regards remedies, and the operation of the poison on the system, so far as it can be done without the microscope, the subject has already been carefully investigated. Recently, it is said that this instrument has been brought in to aid such investigations, and important discoveries have been made. The results of poisoning are not manifest until the poison has reached the osterial capillary system. Strychnine and prussic acid applied directly to the brain, spinal marrow or nerves, produce little if any effect.—Hence, it follows that if the poison be retarded from entering into the circularetarded from entering into the circula-tory system, the results will be retarded in exactly the same ratio. This is claimed as having been demonstrated, but if it was true how were we to account for the production of death instantaneously by the application of concentrated prussic

acid to the tongue. In Dr. Farrer's experiments with the cobra di capello, he found the fowls bitten by the serpent in the leg or wing were cured by the immediate removal of were cured by the immediate removal of the bitten part. A dog, bitten in the fold of the skin raised for the purpose, escaped by having the part immediately excised by a clean sweep of the scalpel. But it was found that however tightly a ligature might be drawn, it only retarded the action of the subtle agent. In the case of a fowl bitten by the cobra, when the ligature was drawn around the limb the ligature was drawn around the limb with the full strength of & man, the ani-

The poison of the cobra does not appear to operate more rapidly than that of the rattlesneke. In Dr. Macbeth's experiments on fowls he found that the interval between the bite and the sympinterval between the bite and the symptoms was from nine to fifteen minutes; in dogs, from sixty-eight to one hundred and thirty minutes. In the experiments made by Drs. Taylor and Pavy on a rab-bit, symptoms of poisoning came in fif-teen minutes.

teen minutes.

The extreme rapidity of the action of poison when injected into the blood vessels has been shown by Sir R. Christison, who states that upon injecting poison into the femoral vein of a dog, with his watch in his hand, he was unable to notice any appreciable interval between the moment at which it was injected and that in which the animal died. Dr. Farrer found that when the cobra poison was injected into the jugular vein of an was injected into the jugular vein of an animal the action of the heart was at once arrested. The heart was not paralyzed, but was thrown into a state of tetanic spasm. It would seem that the poison could not have had time to reach the heart in such cases, but that the effect was produced by transmitted action. Prof. Piper thinks the action of poison in such cases is probably somewhat anal-ogous to an electric shock.

a series of experiments made by the Doctor with a view to studying the effect of snake poison upon the blood and tissues of the animal system. Of course this involves a long and patient use of

Dr. Haynes had a fine rattlesnake about eleven years old and three and a half or four feet long, confined in a cage of woven wire. One object of his experi-ments was to note the effects of the poiments was to note the effects of the poison with reference to its use as a remedial agent in certain cases of disease. It is known that the physiological effects of curave, the poison used by some savages in poisoning their arrows and spear points, are directly antagonistic to those of strychnine, though to chemical analysis they appear identical. From this it is inferred that the snake roison might be used to the same end in treating certain kinds of disease.

Some thirty animals were used by Dr. Haynes in his experiments. The ani-

imals were rats, aens, pigeons and rab-bits. They lived varying periods after being bitten, death not following in any regular sequence of time, as is generally believed. One rat died in eight minutes, one in twelve, and the next rat lived twenty-seven hours, the next surviving five minutes. A pigeon died in seventy three times lived for three days in a stupid condition, and finally recovered. This was a brave hen. She showed fight and drew blood from the snake.

The symptoms were labored breathing, paralysis of the hind extremities in the quadrupeds, and absence of blood in the extremities. After death the hearts were found gorged with blood in a final state. This non-coagulation of blood in these cases might not be due to the poison. Prof. Piper has often met with the same fact in cases of death from operations, accidents and violence, both in human beings and animals. The authorities mention similar cases. Prof Piper was mention similar cases. From 1 spinion inclined to attribute the non-congulation of the blood to fright or excitement just before death. This, he thought, perhaps, explained the old trial for murder by the ordeal of touch. According to the ordeal the suspected person was compelled to touch the body of the victim, and if the blood flowed from the wounds it was regarded as a verdict against the accused. If the blood in the victim of murder was not consulted a very direct truck would not congulated a very slight touch would

make it flow even more feely than water.
Dr. Piper said the rattlesnake appeared capable of striking from seve. al different positions, according as it suited his con-venience, but when about to strike there

wenience, but when about to strike there were always two lateral curves of the body, one backward and one forward. The rattlesnake springs only two-thirds of his own length.

As to the remedy for the bite of the rattlesnake, Prof. Piper had not paid particular attention to the matter, but a physician in Western Pennsylvania assured him that whiskey was a specific. In this case a bite from the serpent of In this case a bite from the serpent of the still proves the antidote for a bite from the other serpent. This Pennsylvania doctor told him that he treated vania doctor told him that he treated twenty or thirty persons a year for rattle-anake bites, and the bites rarely proved fatal when whiskey was in season. In one case, a min reaching for a piece of bark was struch by a anake concealed under the bark and died in two hours. No remedy was applied. This man was struck in the neck. The rattlesnake always strikes at the neck or as high up always strikes at the neck, or as high up as he can get. In the experiments at Indianapolis every animal put into the snake's cage was struck in the neck except one that received the fatal blow manufacture. Anderson



BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1878.

What A Washington Doctor Saw in Mem-

Dr. William T. Ramsey, one of the physicians who went to Memphis with the corps of Washington nurses, has returned to Washington, in company with Dr. T. P. Pease and Miss Wallis. The following interview with Dr. Ramsey dis closes some of the horrors and necessi-

THE CITY OF HORRORS.

ties of that plague-stricken city:
"Before reaching Memphis, even when
five miles out, the air was laden with the five miles out, the air was laden with the yellow-fever poison, and as we approached the city the stench was absolutely sickening. Dr. Pease and myself went to Peabody Hotel, the only one now open, and were shown into a room from which a dead body had just been removed. Vessels of black vomit were standing about the room, but the bed-clothes had been changed. The hotel \_self is a perfect pest-house, and victims of the disease are in two-thirds of the rooms. Sulphur pans are kept burning in the Sulphur pans are kept burning in the halls, and the clothes, bedding, &c., are constantly disinfected, but they cannot get help enough in the hotel to do one-half what ought to be done." "What seems to be their greatest

"Provisions, clothing, physicians, mon-ey, nurses and medicines, and about in the order named. The best thing that the order named. The best thing that can be done now is to send plenty of provisions and clothing. The negroes and many poor whites, for a section of 150 miles around Memphis have flocked in there hearing they could get something to eat, and as for clothes, hundreds of poor people are going about the streets—especially colored women—with hardly anything on at all. The sights in this respect are distressing."

anything on at all. The sights in this respect are distressing."

"Where do these people go to who come in from the country?"

"They wander about the city in bands, and when they find a vacant house they broak into it and take possession and appropriate whatever they want. The authorities are powerless to prevent such contrages."

authorities are powerless to prevent such outrages."

"About the physicians?"

"There are seventy-five there now from abroad and fully one hundred and fifty more are needed. The volunteer physicians are doing a noble work, and without pay, except such as are paid by their home friends and societies. They are not paid by any in Memphis, and don't ask or expect it. At the same time however, a volunteer physician going there ever, a volunteer physician going there ought to be liberally supplied with funds, for he is under constant personal ex-

"How did you protect yourself from the fever?

"On my arrival Mr. Langstaff, President of the Howards, and one of the noblest men God ever let live, urged my immediate return, but I determined to stay. Dr. Pease and myself took each of us thirty grains of quinine and 120 drops of tincture of iron every day, and the only effect it bad was to increase the perspiration. Such doses could not be taken here, which leads me to believe that it is in some sense a powerful antibe taken here, which leads me to believe that it is in some sense a powerful antidote to the fever. Of course we used carbolic acid freely as a disinfectant. I wore linen suits, changing them every day, and they turned fairly yellow from the effects of the iron. At night we wore thick veils, soaked in carbolic acid, ever our faces, for there is no language to describe the awful stench in the city. It is now filthy to the last degree. The bayous which set in from the river and bayous which set in from the river and the surface drainage with which they are filled, the uncleansed streets and alleys, rotton wooden pavements deep dust of the macadamized streets dead animals and putrefying human bodies and the half-buried dead all combine to make the atmosphere thick with polson and some-thing fearful to endure. Bonfires of tarbarrels and sulphur fires are kept burning all over the city, but with little effect.

Nearly all the physicians and nurses smoke all the cigars they can. That helps them a little while visiting the sick. On Popular, Carroll and Vance streets, for instance, where the better classes live,

the plague is not so malignant, but even there terror prevails and great suffering is experienced. On Winchester street the scenes are terrible. On Monroe street I found five women all sick with the fever whose husbands had fled." "Is that common ?" 'Quite common among the lower class es. One can have no idea of the panic emisting there. Indeed, it is no uncommon thing for the sick to be entirely deserted. When it is noticed that there are no signs of life about a house, it is broken open and the dead are found in advanced stages of putrefaction. The work of their removal is a job before which the stoutest quail."

"Who aufer the most—the women or

"The women by far. Of the numbe attacked fully 80 per cent. died. They hardly ever get well, and suffer much more than the men from hemorrhages, and the children come next."

Why is it that people are so "tired out" by a 20 minute sermon and so "re-freshed" by a two-hour society drama, a little bad?

That every man who owns a horse thicks he has a "stepper," and firmly believes that the animal would go-like the wind if he were "let out?"

That nobody ever thinks of sitting in a Summer house?

That hunting parties from the city al-

ways kill so many more prairie-chickens than they bring in? That so many more watch chains are worn than watches?

That in no matter what direction a man starts a pin the point always ulti-mates in the end of his fore-finger? That no man thinks any other man knows how to build a fire?

That every living man who smokes af

ects to be a connoisseur in cigars ? That bankers never have any money That your boy, who never goes farther from home than "the next corner," is accurately informed when he returns on matters that transpired at the river, two miles away?—Burlington Hawkeye.

THE WIFE'S CO-OPERATION .- No man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mental endeavors, or rewards

his labors with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise or his farm, fly over the land, sail over the sea, meet difficulty and encounter danger, if he knows he is not spending strength in vain, that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solitude and disappointment may enter into the history of every man's life; and he is but half provided for his veyel age who finds but an associate for happy are who finds but and the sea and the is but half provided for his veyer and a tastefully dressed at home; follow the is trying to make attractive to you, see that you show a corresponding desire. You show a corresponding the is trying to make attractive to you, see that you show a corresponding the is trying to make attractive to you, see that you show a corresponding the is trying to make attractive to you, s distress no sympathizing partner is pre-DR. PRICE'S FLORAL RICHES-SON

Why do so many parent, ink children troublesome? because they cry, and why do children cry? because they suffer. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup relieves —permanent and delightful fragrant love stories, of which too many read more than they should.

Texas has a fine pecan crop.

UNWRITTEN WAR HISTORY. A Proclam tion on which the Fate of the

Washingron, September 22.

In the dark and uncertain days preceding the outbreak of the rebellion there was much doubt in the mind of Mr. Lincoln regardings the disposition of the people north of the recognized dividing line between freedom and slavery to sustain aggressive measures for the preservation of the Union. State after State had seceded, and no demonstration had been made at the North to counteract the force made at the North to counteract the force of such movements at the South. On the contrary, there were public men who openly advocated a division of the Union into such parts as suit geographical lines and their own interests and ambition. Notably, Mr. Hendricks favored a Northwestern Confederacy; some New Yorkers saw in the confusion of the times an opportunity to make their city the Venice of America, and some Californians thought a republic on the Pacific, with of America, and some Californians thought a republic on the Pacific, with thought a republic on the Pacific, with San Francisco for its commercial and political capital, would develop into mighty proportions before the end of the century. Horace Greeley had advocated in the Tribune peaceable separation, and boldly proclaimed: "Let the erring sisters go in peace." The Indianapolis Journal in the West, inspired by an ambition to "take a position," occupied the same ground. The Northern States sent Peace Commissioners to Washington to plead with the South for a peaceable so-

plead with the South for a peaceable so-lution of the difficulties and a maintenauce of the Union. The Government under Mr. Buchanan did nothing to repress the military preparations making in the South, and when Mr. Lincoln was naugurated there were nine States defying his authority, and ready for war His administration had a most formida ble opposition in the two remaining States that seceded, and in those also that attempted to do so. His support at the North, in the event of war, he regarded as uncertain, and anarchy appeare In this condition of affairs Commi-

In this condition of affairs Commissioners appointed by Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, appeared on the scene, and through Judge Campbell, late of the Supreme Court, who had resigned on the secession of Louisiana, commenced a negotiation for the surrender to that State of the Government forts and property within its limits. The Commissioners were also aided by Dr. Todd, of Kentucky, a brother of Mrs. Lincoln, who was in harmony with the views and actions of the South Carolinians. He was a temporary habitant at the White was a temporary habitant at the White House, and acquired information in a private way that no one could have obtained in an official capacity, and which was made use of as time and circumstances required.

troops in bombarding Fort Sumter. This made a peaceable dissolution of the Union a matter of impossibility and war

an inevitable necessity.

While these negotiations were pending however, a proclamation had been pre-pared recognizing the fact of the seces-sion of certain States and virtually acknowledging their independence, sur-rendering to them stated powers of the General Government over property and places within their limits, and guaran-teeing them peaceable possession of the teeing them peaceable possession of the same on conditions specified. This proclamation had the sanction of Mr. Wade, of Ohio, and was in accordance with Mr. Greeley's frequently expressed views. With the appearance of the proclamation was to be an editorial in the Washington and New York papers sustaining the action of the Administration. This was also prepared and held ready for use when the occasion demanded it. But the action of Fort Sumter changed all this and a proclamation was issued in the action of the sum this and a proclamation was issued in-stend for 75,000 men for three months to suppress the rebellion; and war was thu

accepted by an unwilling Governmen and people.

The proclamation calling for troops i The proclamation calling for troops is a matter of history; that previously prepared looking to peace is not, and its existence must be proved from other sources than official records. The avidence on which it rests is the following state-

Mr. A. T. Cavis, a proof-reader at the Government Printing Office, is a gentle-man of intelligence and culture, and of undoubted veracity. He is a native of Pennsylvania, but went to South Caroliua in 1847, and remained until after th war. Previous to, and during the war he was editor of the South Carolina Gua dian, published at Columbia. His pos tion gave him acquaintance and associ tion with the State authorities, and he speaks from personal knowledge regarding the matters herein stated.

The proclamation looking to a peacea-ble separation of the States was obtained by Dr. Todd while at the White House, and by him given to Governor Picker It is not known how he came in posses sion of it, and it is not necessary to in-quire into that now. But that he had the original draft of the proclamation, that it and the editorial designed to acthat it and the editorial designed to accompany its publication were written on
official paper bearing the impress "Executive Mansion," is undoubtedly true.
The proclamation and editorial were
shown by Gov. Pickens to Mr. Cavis,
and by the latter published in his paper,
the South Carolina Guardian. In the
burning of Columbia by Sherman's troops the office and files of the Guardian wer destroyed, and there is no copy of the The original papers, however, are in the possession of Mrs. Pickens, at Edgefield, S. C., who has carefully preserved all the books and manuscripts collected by her

late husband.

This is a most important and interest Inis is a most important and interest-ing fact connected with the unwritten history of the rebellion. It shows how difficult it was even for the most saga-cious men to "read the signs of the times," and the events following proved that the people knew more than their rulers and assumed leaders.

- When a man enters the post of — when a man enters the post of-fice and sees a woman standing at the delivery, he braces up, smiles and con-cludes to wait patiently a few moments. If there are two women there he sneakes up behind them and tries to wink to the clerk to get his mail. But when one of the women enters into conversation with

passes any toilet or Cologne Water ever made. A rich, freeh, flowery odor, for the handkerchief, the toilet and the bath

THE ANTI-BUTLER DEMOCRATS.

crats of Massachusetts.

VOL. XIV .-- NO. 12

Boston, September 25.
The Democratic State Convention me at Fancuil Hall at 11 a.m. to-day, pur suant to the adjournment voted by the State central committee at Worcester Mr. Avery called the Convention to order, and spoke at length. The usual committees were appointed.

Gen. John S. Whitney was appointed chairman, and addressed the Convention.

At the close of his speech Josiah G. Ab-bott was nominated for Governor by acbott was nominated for Governor by ac-clamation; for Lieutenaut-Governor, William R. Punkett; for Secretary of State, Henry C. Dewing; for Treas-urer and Receiver, Gen. David N. Skill-ings; for Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald; and for Attorney-General, Gen. Richard Olney, were nominated. Reuben Noble, of Westfield, made a motion that the Democratic committees throughout the State, in calling, conven-

throughout the State, in calling conven-tions and caucusses should address the call to all Democrats who propose to sup-port the candidates of this Convention, and when any such committee opposes the nominations of this Convention the members of the several Councillor, Sena-torial and District Conventions be au-thorized to exclude such members from the convention. After considerable dis cussion the resolution was indefinitely

The platform declares that the constant policy of the Republican party throughout the United States has had a constant tendency to centralize the pow-ers of government in Washington. It demands the overthrow of monopolies, and enactment and execution of such laws as shall protect the rights of laboras well as those of capital, not discrimi as well as those of capital, not discriminating against either, but framed for the mutual benefit of both; that the scheme initiated and carried into effect by the Republican party of providing paper currency not redeemable in coin, and compelling people to receive the same in payment of debts, is without the authority of the Constitution, and Congress has no power to make anything unless it be gold and silver a legal tender, whatever power it may have to authorize the issue of notes to circulate as money, whether of notes to circulate as money, whether issued directly from the treasury or indirectly through the banks, should be exercised only subject to certain restrictions; that no executive officer of the government should have discretion to enlarge or contract the volume of the currency; that the total amount of currency authorized should be fixed by law; that whatever that amount is it should private way that no one could have obtained in an official capacity, and which was made use of as time and circumstances required.

The negotiations of South Carolina with the Government failed, not because of an indisposition to entertain the proposition submitted, but on account of the position submitted, but on account of the payment of public dues at its face value.

An Open Letter from Gov. Hampton,

The following letter from Governor Hampton to Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, was forwarded by meil to the latter functionary yesterday. It will be seen by this letter from Gov. Hampton that no South Carolinian has yet or ever will have course to blush for the control of the second secon will have cause to blush for the acts of a man who this people have the utmost confidence in, and by whose principles they are willing to live and die:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, September 24, 1878.

To His Excellency, Alexander H. Rice,
Governor. Boston. Massachusetts:

Size—Owing to my unavoidable absence, your letter refusing to surrender Hiram H. Kimpton, a fugitive from justice, arrested in Massachusetts, for whose delivery upon indictment regularly found against him here for a crime committed against him here for a crime committed in this State, I, as Governor of South Carolina, made demand upon you, as the Governor of Massachusetts, in accordance with the Constitution of the United with the Constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress, passed in pursuance thereof, has not been previously replied to. I regret that the Chief Executive of the great State of Massachusetts should have committed so flagrant a violation of the supreme law of the land—a violation irreparable in its nature, as the State suffering has no possible redress. Had you confined yourself nature, as the State suffering has no possible redress. Had you confined yourself to giving a simple refusal to surrender the fugitive, I should make no further comments upon your letter, as the disregard by the Executive authority of one State concerns the whole people of the United States; but inasmuch as you have seen fit to base your actions on the ground that in your "finity man the army have lost is hastening to disruption. have seen fit to base your actions on the ground that in your "juigment the object in procuring the indictment against Patterson, Parker and Kimpton does not appear to be for the purpose of trying Kimpton for the crime charged against him, but for a different purpose," it is my duty, as the Governor of South Carolina, to add that your statement is entirely unwarranted, and to repel the unworthy imputation, as I do, with indignant scorn.

I am your obedient servant. WADE HAMPTON, Governor.

WAERE TO PLANT AN APPLE-OF chard.—The best site for an apple-orchard—and we may add a peach-orchard—is undoubtedly a northern ex-posure. Experience in every direction proves this. We do not say that apples proves this. We do not say that a will not do well in valleys or sou exposures, but not uniformly so well by any means. Any one who chooses to know, ought to be informed that uni-formity of temperature and retardation in budding are everything in health and promoting the productiveness of any fruit tree. An orchard planted, say in this latitude, on a hill-side, with a full northern exposure, always stands the Winter, and is uniformly productive. That with a southern exposure, planted in valleys or protected by belta, is liable to constant charges of the productive. to constant changes of temperature; buds early and is subject to late frosts, which prevail only in low situations, and to consequent destruction of the crop of fruit.

It may be just as well for those who may contemplate setting out an orchard this Fall to bear this in mind. All desire to know the surest way to success any crop, and this is undoubtedly. surest way in apple-growing, and in peach-growing, too .- Germantown Tele-

while sewing or mending, but remember that she, too, has been working hard all day, and is still working. Lead to her batever interests you, so that her opinions may grow with yours, and that the may company the strength of the strength o all day, and is still working. Lead to have too much at stake to put in the her batever interests you, so that her market anything which has not been opinions may grow with yours, and that found not only harmiess, her positively beneficial. Their Dr. Price's Cream love stories, of which too many have read more than they should

becomes the contract of the co GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

LEGAL ADVERTISIN --- We say

— Gen. Longstreet is revenue agent for Georgia and Florida. — The public debt was reduced six and a half millions during the month of

August. - Texas has in operation 3,256 miles

of railroad, and work progressing on several new lines.

several new lines.

— Alex. H. Stephens' health is again feeble, owing to his unusual exertions in his political canvass.

— The explosion of a coal-oil lamp in Weatherford, Texas, the other day, destroyed \$50,000 worth of property.

— One hundred English immigrants arrived in Galveston a few days since, on the steamship Rio Grande, bound for Western Texas.

— In the past seven months emigra-tion to the United States has increased 9,047 over the emigration for the same period of 1877.

period of 1877.

— Gen. Jo Johnston is opposed in his race for Congress in the Richmond (Va.) District by Col. W. W. Newman, a Greenbacker.

— The abolition of slavery in Cuba is being earnestly discussed in that island, and it is thought that it will soon be an accomplished feet.

and it is thought that it will soon be an accomplished fact.

— Miss Styles, daughter of Col. Carey W. Styles, is preparing a lecture on "The Georgia Cracker," which she will deliver during the coming season.

— West Virginia finances are in fine condition, with \$50,000 surplus in the State treasury, and the school fund \$60,000 larger than ever before.

000 larger than ever before.

— In San Antonio a negro was found lying dead within six feet of the business end of a mule. The jury found no difficulty in coming to a verdict.

culty in coming to a verdict.

— In consequence of the Princess Alice disaster the whole question of the navigation of the Thames is to be considered by an official committee.

— There are over 25,000 flouring mills in the United States, giving employment to 60,000 men. These mills turn out annually 50,000,000 harrels of flour.

— Bill Langley, the Texan desperado, has been sentenced to be hanged. He thanked the judge and jury for their courtesy and invited them to be present at the execution.

— Minnesota farmers report that two

— Minnesota farmers report that two acres of sun flowers will furnish a family in fuel through a long winter, the woody stalks and oil from the seeds making ex-

cellent fires.

-- The railroads of Alabama shipped

— The railroads of Alabama shipped from her coal mines in 1875, 49,889 tons; in 1876, 75,806; in 1877, 102,346; in 1875 thus far, 172,182, and they are expected to reach over 200,000.

— Mobile county can show a Jersey cow that has dropped four sound, well-developed calves in eleven months. She is now four years and three months old, and has had five calves.

— Mr. Fred. R. Simmons, of Panola, Va., was in his room bathing in a small tub, when he had an attack of epilepsy, and his head became jammed in the tub so that he was drowned.

and his head became jammed in the tub
so that he was drowned.

— The marble alone in the late A. T.
Stewart's burial vault under the Memorial church, Long Island, will cost \$40,000. Thirty-seven skilled men have been
employed in the carvings for a year.

— The dying request of Col. J. Lawrence Jones, a Kentucky lawyer of considerable eminence, was that no funeral
sermon be preached over his remains and
no resolutions passed by the bar.

no resolutions passed by the bar.

— The native bishop of Hayti has recently preached in Westminster Abbay

—the first recorded instance where a col-

ored divine has been listened to within the walls of that venerable place of wor-The Radicals of Atlanta, taking advantage of the dissentions that exist in the ranks of the local Democracy

there, are seriously contemplating put ting a Radical municipal ticket in the field. field.

Can these be very hard times, can a country be very "hard up" which consumes 50,000,000 gallons of whiskey, 10,000,000 barrels of beer, and 2,000,000,000 cigars in a single year?—Buffa'o Erness

— The aggregate value of taxable property in Georgia is \$226,221,718, against \$285,619,580, showing a decrease of more than \$10,000,000. The five

largest counties are Fulton, Chatham, Richmond, Bibb and Muscogee in the

— At Minneapolis, Minnesota, President Hayes auctioned off a Bible, presented by a Union soldier as his only possession, to be sold for the benefit of some Confederate soldier suffering from yellow fever. The Bible was bought by a Miss

Case for \$100. — Speaker Randall is sure that the Democrats will have at least thirty ma-ority in the next House, and that the chances are good for even more than that. He also believes they will carry Pennsylvania, as they have the best opportunity in the world for doing it.

- An Augusta dentist has invented an exceedingly ingenious and useful lit-tle turbine wheel to be used in dental work. It is hardly larger than a silver dollar, but when the water is turned on will give a drill or other dental instru-ment 4,600 revolutions a minute.

— A man in Hart county had twentyseven children, and he and his wife are
still alive, hearty and well. There are a
dozen counties near the Air Line railroad
in Georgia that could raise boys enough
in the next twenty years to whip any
country of earth, except the United
States.—Hartvell (Ga.) Sun.

Www.ware.tell.

— We were shown yesterday a beautiful specimen of home-made silk, the same being the product of a lot of worms belonging to Miss Janie Prichard, of Hamilton, Harris county. Miss Prichard has a hundred thousand silk worms, and she has succeeded most admirably in securing from them. from them a full yield of silk. The specimen shown us will equal in richness of color and firmness of texture the finest specimens from those sections which make silk culture a specialty.—Columbus.

(Ga.) Times.

— The number of deaths from yellow fever is not fully reported, owing to the fallure of physicians and others to make official returns. The following is the number of deaths at the principal places, number of deaths at the principal places, as far as reported up to the 21st ult.: New Orleans, 2,385; Memphis, 2,240; Vickaburg, 676; Grenada, 271; Greenville, 133; Port Gibson, 96; Holly Springs, 90; Canton, 80. Add to these numbers 241 more that have occurred at various other places, and it aggregates (6,212. The number of cases at New Orleans had been 8,050. At Vickaburg leans had been 8,050. At Vicksburg over 3,000. In Memphis about 6,800.

Too Much at Stake Steel & Price s practical physician, with special regard to its healthfulness.

little blood escapes. Inflammation sets in at once. The animal strack seems to suffer very little pain, but to be rather in a stupefied condition. Human beings are said to suffer acute pain from the

It is not known whether or not the rattlesnake poisons the animals that it desires for food, but it is known that it can swallow its own poison with impunity. It is said also that a human being may swallow rattless ske poison with per-fect safety if there be no wound about

There is one animal that appears to be invulnerable so far as the rattlesnake is concerned, and that is the hog. The hog not only appears proof against the rattlesnake's bite, but it cherishes feelings of the bitterest hostility against all snakes, innocent and poisonous, and destroys them with eagerness. This fact suggests a course of theological questions. Was it St. Patrick or the numerous hogs of the peasantry that cleared Ireland of of the peasantry that cleared Ireland of snakes? The scriptures relate that on one occasion several minions of the devil that old serpent, as he is sometimes called, induced a lot of hogs to run violently down a steep place into the lake and drown themselves, and the question arises whether this is not the origin of the

enmity to serpents,
These matters, however, were not suggested by Prof. Piper; they are interpo-

Prof. Piper knew of a cow that was struck in the neck by a rattlesnake, and was living a year afterward. Her jaw was diseased, her head and neck swollen,

was diseased, her head and neek swolen, and on the latter was a running sore.

During the Indianapolis experiments Prof. Piper tried to get an idea of the method in which the snake struck, but it was impossible. The snake's notion was so rapid that no eye could follow it. Lightning was not more sudden in its

Dr. Haynes cut off the points of the teeth of a large rat that he put into the cage lest the snake should be rendered cage lest the snake should be rendered incapable of performing any more experiments. The rat tried to keep away from the snake, but the latter felt that his premises were invaded, and struck at the rat. The latter, partially disarmed as he was, at once turned round and made a sturdy fight for a few seconds. He bit the snake and the snake struck him three or four times. At last he felt the effects

the snake and the snake struck him three or four times. At last he felt the effects of the poison, and walked off as far from the snake as he could get. He lived for twenty-seven hours after this.

The snake seemed to strike only in self-defense, or when he might naturally suppose he was to be attacked.

The dove showed no signs of fear of the snake, and showed no signs of suffering after being struck. Nor, in fact, did the wound seem to have any effect on the bird for a time. About an hour after the wound was made the bird's breathing was short and hard. This was the first

the wound was made the bird's breathing was short and hard. This was the first symptom of poisoning, and in fifteen minutes more the bird was dead.

In the case of all these animals no blood flowed after death, and yet the blood at the heart was not coagulated. The authorities differ as to the liability of the blood to coagulated after a stake-bite but in all these case, the blood was bite, but in all these cases the blood was

would try to strike objects outside of his cage, and succeeded in breaking his fang once on the wires.

Although many cases of snake bites have been cured, an eminent physician in New York was struck in the hand by in such cases is probably somewhat analycogous to an electric shock.

Prof. Piper was in Indianapolis week before last, and by the courtery of Dr. L. R. Haynes he was invited to witness a series of experiments made by the Doctor with a view to studying the effect.

than do temperate men.
So far as known the cobra bite has al-

So far as known the cobra bite has always proved fatal.

In regard to the effect of the snake bite on the blood, a curious fact is recorded. An Englishman named Drake, who exhibited a case of rattlesnakes in England and France, was one day struck by one of his pests, and died in nine hours. The blood on the veinous side was found computed and on the activity and on the statistical states. agulated, and on the arterial side it was

and besides them there are seven othe kinds of poisonous snakes in this coun try.
Prof. Fiper took a hundred specimen

of blood from the animals experimented on in Indianapolis, and will make micro-scopical examinations of them.

Democrats will be returned from other quarters where they have been quite as scarce as in Maine. It is conclusively demonstrated now, contrary to what has been held by politicians who pass for wiseacres, that the Greenback and Labor element is the source of danger to the Republican and of aid to the Democratic and A leading. Massachusatts Re-

several days, and there have been cases of recovery even without the use of remedies. Although whiskey taken after the bite is good, taken before the bite it is bad. Drinking men stand a much smaller chance of surviving a snake bite

Five species of rattlesnakes are recognized by naturalists in the United States ides them there are seven other

THE MAINE SURPRISE IN WASHING THE MAINE SURPRISE IN WASHING-TON,—The Washington city correspon-dent of the Baltimore Sun says: "The politicians of both parties concur that the result of the Maine election will have an important influence on the fall elec-tions yet to come. Whatever lingering hopes that the Republicans may have had of obtaining control of the next House are now effectually dissipated, and the Democrats are confidently claiming House are now effectually dissipated, and the Democrats are confidently claiming that the majority of their party will not be less than forty, which is double the present majority. The spectacle of a Maine Democrat in the House of Representatives will certainly be quite novel, and the signs of the times indicate that Democrats will be returned from other parties where they have been quite as Republican and of aid to the Democratic party. A leading Massachusetts Republican, who has been Governor of the State, and who has served in both branches of Congress, says the result in Maine will imperil very much Republican prospects in Massachusetts, and that he will be agreeably disappointed if the Democrats do not gain on the Congressional delegation from Massachusetts."

GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH. - The mixture known as Government white-wash, because it is used on light-houses, forts, and other government buildings, is made as follows: Slake half a bushel of good lime in boiling water in a covered vessel, and strain it through a fine sieve; add a peck of fine salt, dissolved in a small quantity of hot water, three pounds of rice boiled with water to a thin paste,

cept one that received the fatal blow immediately over the eye. The suake's fang makes a very small wound, and but

THE CAUSE OF THE HARD TIMES. President Hayes Discusses the Condit of the Country and the Finances.

In his speech at Toledo, Ohio, where fully 75,000 people were assembled at the Tri-State Agricultural Fair, Mr. Hayes dwelt upon our Inancial troubles, and said:

I say, my friends, that in material wealth we have all the essential elements. And yet, it is in your thoughts —I can almost read it in your faces—that for five years past there has been stagnation in business, and the depression still seems to exist. Now, the few plain wores that I desire to say on this clain wores that I desire to say on this plain wores that I desire to say on this subject are, first, a word or two as to the cause. One simple and acknowledged fact, er opinion, and known to most men, is that the war was the cause of it. Now, my friends, that is the cause of that ex-traordinary and remarkable event which happened in 1878. There is no mystery nappened in 1878. There is no mystery in it; it was bound to be sooner or later; you could not escape it. This war made the hard times, as war always does. Why what is war? We know about it now. When the war began we were threatened with its results. I remember a brilliant writer in Cincinnati, where I resided in 1860, who said: "Why, this country can't go to war. The people of Cincinnati live on the business in the South Letus go to were said in the South. Let us go to war, and in six months the grass will grow in your byways and streets." Did it? Why, my friends, the war had not been prosecuted ninety days when every man saw what a mistake it was, and that every street was busier than before we had war.

A million of men in the South were taken from the ranks of industry, and inst ad of making property they became the destroyers and consumers of property. So it was in the North; but where t made a difference from what was expected was this every ir n who had wheat or corn, or coal, or abor, found that when war came he had a better custhat when war came he had a better customer than ever before—a customer that wanted all he got, and wanted it immediately—a customer who would not haggle about the price. That customer he had in the person of the United States. Business instead of being depressed, began to revive. Property which had lain on the shelves of the marchants for a long time increased in which had iain on the shelves of the merchants for a long time increased in value day after day. The result of it then was that we made money fast—we made it easily. We could afford to borrow at higher rates of interest because our investments were sure to be profita-ble. Over trading and fast living were the results of the war, I need not enlarge

Finally the war ended; men formerly Finally the war ended; men formerly in the ranks returned to their homes, and the material needs of the government began to decrease. You lost your best customer—the United States. It didn't want to buy; it wanted to sell. Now, every wise man knew we should have a day of settlement. Flush times of war are to be followed by hard times like these we have Jately known, and there is the cause. Now, my friends, it is sufficient to say that it is written in the laws of political economy that wars are followed by hard times and panics. The only mystery in the whole thing is that the hard times did not come before they did.

Now we have got the cause, what is the effects? The moment we began to have hard times we began to retrench— every man to cut his expenses down and than their receipts, then we are all better off. The government of the United States is the people of the United States. When you are all extravagant the government will be extravagant. When you are all getting to watch yourselves, to watch each particular point, you set your

officers to watching more particularly.

When the war ended we had a debt of \$2,400,000,000 on our aboulders, upon which we were praying 7.3 per cent. inwhich we were praying 7.3 per cent. interest. Our taxes were raised to nearly \$500,000,000 in a time of profound peace. Our currency was worth 60 to 70 cents on the dollar. In our foreign trade the balance was against us nearly \$100,000,000 a year; and now how are we? The debt is reduced nearly a third! How many a wise man shook his head at the close of the war and said, "The people can never pay that debt." Why, we have got a third of it paid off already. The interests that you paid—that is reduced from \$140,000,000 to \$95,000,000. We no longer pay 7.3 per cent. inter-

We no longer pay 7.3 per cent. interest. We can get all the money we want at 4 per cent. What does that mean for at 4 per cent. What does that mean for you and 1? Those who borrow money know that when the government pays? per cent. It will cost them 12 and 15 per cent., and when the government pays 6 and 4 per cent. the rate of interest will go down for us; and so as the credit of

the government grows better your credit and mine grows better. We are down to 4 per cent. on interests, and now as to the currency. It was a currency worth 60 cents on the dollar a currency worth 60 cents on the dollar on one day, but did not stick at that price, You never could tell on Monday what it would be on Saturday. Who lose by a fickle standard of value? Always the laborer and producer. Why? Simply because the middleman, being a business man, understands that the standard of value is likely to go up on the day. value is likely to go up or go down to his disadvantage. Therefore, when he sells he does it having reference to the fact that the standard of value may change, that the standard of value may change, and consequently he charges enough to make himself safe, and the consumer heals the loss. That is a fickle standard of value. [Applause.] Now, my friends, how do you see it to-day? The currency has been going up, up, until it is 99½; it is as unchangeable as Lake Erie. It does not go down at all. It is steady. It is no longer a yardstick that is one foot in March, three feet in May and six feet in July; it is three feet all the time. Tremendous applause.] Now. my

Tremendous applause.] Now, my friends, that is the currency.
As to our balance of trade before the As to our balance of trade before the panic. That balance of trade was against us \$100,000,000 a year—that is to say, we bought abroad that much more than we sold abroad. How is it to-day? We are selling more produce than ever before in our history—more corn, more wheat. We have even gone so far as to take watches made at Elgin, Ill., and made in New England and carry them right over to the foot of the Alps, where small quantity of hot water, three pounds of rice boiled with water to a thin paste, one pound of Spanish whiting, one pound of glue softened by soaking in water and then dissolved over a waterbath, and five gallons of hot water. Agitate, cover from dust, and allow to and for several days; apply hot. Slaked lime or hydraulic cement mixed with skimmed milk makes a cheap and durable paint for out door work.

Reasons Why.—The reasons why Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts, Lemon Vanilla, etc., are superior to all others is because they are prepared from choice selected fruits and aromatics without coloring or poisonous oils, all the flavor-coloring or poisonous oils, a was a favorite maxim with Jefferson that the world was governed too much. Too much legislation or

financial subjects is the bane of our times. My friends, let us all hold up our hands in favor of letting well enough alone, and standing firmly by our present constitutional currency that destroys no man. [Great applause.]

It is what the good men do that lives after them. The evil is like a taint in the blood. However long a time it may linger, poisoning as it goes, at last it is eradicated. The good goes on. But it is not always that with a noble heritage is not always that with a noble heritage left to humanity a name is linked undying. So it seems to have been, hower er, with the self-denying, simply-living, noble Howard—a man whom "all the blood of all the Howards" would not have ennobled like his life of toil and suffering, spent, as Burke put it, "taking the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression and contempt." After a century has elapsed, the name of Howard is still a elapsed, the name of Howard is still a watchword, a symbol of the open heart and generous charity, of the soothing hand and soft step, of melting sympathy and watchful care, of the midnight vigil in the halls of the rich and in the huts of the proper. o; the poor. Wherever mighty and un-sparing affliction has obliterated all dis-tinctions and fused all men into humanity, and made native nobility in man stand out bright in the darkness of woe, the name of Howard still lives to be a stay and hope for the well and a comfort for the sick and afflicted. It was no ac-cident led to the adoption of the name "Howard Association," of which we hear so much. It was kindred ideas and sym-

pathies which saw in the name of a man who produced a revival of that broad who produced a revival of that broad humanity which is the fundamental idea of Christianity, a ft appellation.

John Howard, F. R. S., was born in 1726, at Hockbury, near London, the son of a tradesman, and inherited an independent fortune. It was not used for any low ends, not even for that higher of low ends mentioned by the poet, who advised the acquisition of wealth:

"Not for to hide it in a ditch

"Not for to hide it in a ditch, Not for a train attendant. But for the glorious privilege Of being independent."

Far from seeking independence, he used it in making himself the slave of humanity in a physical sense, but thereby secured that noble independence of a man whose moral nature lifts him above man whose moral nature lifts him above all trammels of sense and low desires. He was on a mission of mercy to Lisbon, after the great earthquake, when he met with a misfortune which was the director of his future life. Captured by a French privateer, his life in prison determined his life-work amongst the wretched and vile, to alleviate sufferings and seek some restoration of the means of moral reform, of which the criminal was deprived by prison life and discipline. He visited most of the prisons of England, and induced the Common to begin a system of prison reform. From that, 1774, he spent his life traveling over Europe, visiting prisons and hospitals, nursing and relieving the side sheins the reion for iting prisons and hospitals, nursing and relieving the sick, sharing the prison fare with the worst criminals and exhibiting

the most hereic devotion. He was temperate, self-denying, simple in habits and, in diet, ripidly abstemious.

In 1790, after a life time spent in good works, he died on the field of honor at his post. It may seem that such a life should have ended at home with friends about the couch, and the sympathetic hands of wife and children to soothe and caress and catch the whispered farewell of one on whom the curtain has descendthe relief of the suffering and study the causes of pestilence in the interest o causes of pestilence in the interest of coming generations, when he was stricken down at Cherson, and died away from country, home and friends, but died at his post, walking the dreary round on his his post, walking the dreary round on his beat, guarding others against death. Such a life is fitly perpenated in the name of Howard in our cities, where hundreds and thousands of heroes, imbued with the same humanity, enlisted in the same cause, win the same bright crown, either in an honorable death nocrown, either in an honorable death no-bly won, or in an approving conscience. Perhaps no earthly rame lingers or earth-ly fame is enshrined, but what of that? The commander's name lingers on pages to be written years after, but the reward for duty as honestly and as nobly per-formed has been awarded equally to him who sleeps in an unmarked grave, per-haps never missed from the roll of the world.—Nashville American.

telligent person should know how to as-certain the state of the pulse in health; then by comparing it with what it was when he is ailing he may have some idea of the case. Parents should know the healthy pulse of each child, as now and nealthy pulse of each child, as now and then a person is born with a remarkably slow or fast pulse, and the very case in hand may be of that peculiarity. An infant's pulse is 140; a child of seven years, about 80, and from twenty to sixty years, it is 70 beats a minute, declining to 60 at fourscore. A healthful grown person's pulse beats 70 times a minute. There may be good health down to 60; but if the pulse always exceeds 70 there is a disease. The mechine is working is a disease. The machine is working itself out; there is fever and inflamma itself out; there is fever and inflamma-tion somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself—as in cone mption, when the pulse is quick, that is, over 60, gradually increasing with decreased chances of cure, until it reaches 110 or 120, when death comes before many days. When the pulse it over 70 for morths, and there is a slight cough the lungs are

there is a slight cough the lungs ar (Pa.) Chronicle says: Definite arrange ments have been concluded by General D. D. Smith, the chief engineer of the Chicago and Alton railroad, for erecting the first all steel bridge in America General Smith will be remembered by those of our readers engaged in iron and steal manufacture by his connection with the United States government board for testing the strength of iron and steel experiments for which were carried or at Munhall's farm, within a few miles of the city, several years ago. General Smith's studies have recently convinced him that steel bridges can be built cheaper than those of iron. He is further per-suaded that there is no steel made in America equal to that made in Pittsburg The bridge will be erected over the Mis souri river, on the line of the Chicago and Alton railroad. It will be of five spans of 350 feet each; the elevation over high water mark will be not less than eighty feet, at which height the light steel rods of the "Howe truss" will look like cobwebs, but for all that the bridge will have a bearing strength reached by but few existing structures in the world. The total amount of steel will be about 1,500 tons, equivalent to almost double that quartity of iron almost double that quantity of iron.—
The great point in General Smith's opinion is, that steel has a far greater uniformity of tensile atrength than iron, ranning always above 90,000 pounds per

- The sugar-cane crop in Southwest